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millions of dollars. The first to be brought up was the Newchwang collision case. A steamer belonging to the China Navigation Company collided near the mouth of the Yang-tse River with a United States collier; the case was decided in favor of the company, and the present hearing is on the amount of damages to be awarded. There is a British claim of one million dollars in behalf of the Cayuga Indians residing in Canada, because annuities have been withheld from them which were pledged under the Treaty of Ghent. Several claims are by British and American sealers because of seizure of their vessels in Bering Sea and Canadian waters. One question of interest is that of a claim by an American for property in the Transvaal of which he was deprived by Kruger's government, the contention being that Great Britain inherited the obligations of that government when it became its successor.

The members of the tribunal are Henri Fromageot, of France, president; Sir Charles Fitzpatrick, Chief Justice of Canada, who is the British arbitrator, and Chandler P. Anderson, the American arbitrator. C. J. Hurst and E. L. Newcombe represent Great Britain, while Robert Lansing, the newly appointed Counsellor for the Department of State, is the agent of the United States. Thus quietly and almost unnoticed are being settled many international questions which in other days might easily have been submitted to the arbitrament of war.

#### Women Protest.

A strong protest against the appropriation of money for four new battleships has been sent to Congress by a committee of leading women. Among the signatures are those of Jane Addams, Anna Garlin Spencer, Ida M. Tarbell, Mary E. Woolley, and Lucia Ames Mead. The appeal gives six cogent reasons against such increased expenditure, and closes thus:

"We women, representing many thousands of our silent sisters, appeal to Congress to spend the taxes of the people not in increase of last year's naval program, but in saving the lives of American citizens from preventable disease and accidents, so that the time may come in which it shall no more be said that the safest nation on earth is spending two-thirds of all its Federal income in paying for past war and in preparation for future war, while it is far behind other great civilized nations in protecting its citizens at home."

Such protests as these ought to have weight with reasonable men who are sent to Congress to promote the country's welfare, and not the selfish interests of the militarists.

By a vote of 247 to 162 the Sims bill, repealing the clause in the Panama Canal Act exempting American coastwise shipping from payment of tolls, passed the House of Representatives on March 31, and was referred to the Senate Committee on Interoceanic Canals.

#### Among the Peace Organizations.

A service in memory of Edwin Ginn was held on March 1 in the South Congregational Church, Boston, at which Rev. Edward Cummings presided. Four phases of Mr. Ginn's life and work were emphasized. His place in the educational world was discussed by Prof. George L. Kittredge, and his philanthropic interests by Dr. Edward M. Hartwell. Hon. Samuel W. McCall spoke of Mr. Ginn as a citizen and neighbor, and Edwin D. Mead of his services to the peace cause.

On March 8 a memorial service to Samuel B. Capen, whose death followed so closely upon that of Mr. Ginn, was held in the Old South Church, Boston. Dr. George A. Gordon presided. Among those who spoke were Bishop Lawrence, Dr. James L. Barton, and Edwin D. Mead. On the 22d of February a special service was held in the Broadway Tabernacle, New York, in Mr. Capen's memory, with strong addresses by Rev. Newell Dwight Hillis, Rev. Edward Lincoln Smith, and others. Especially touching and appropriate were the services in Mr. Capen's honor held in the Martyrs' Memorial Hall, Shanghai, China, the Sunday after his death. On the same afternoon, February 1, at the regular meeting at the International Institute, Dr. Gilbert Reid paid the following tribute to Mr. Capen's peace work:

"He lived in a city where peace movements have been eagerly espoused, and associated with men whose refined natures shrank from war, and with equal intensity craved for justice to all unfortunate and oppressed peoples. As a man of business capacity and financial soundness of mind, always united with rigid business integrity, he saved the various peace organizations from the dangers of sentimentality, and planned wisely and logically for coming disarmament and present arbitration with international courts of judicial powers. His sympathies took in the world, both Orient and Occident, and his patriotism expanded into a large internationalism, and his Christian convictions swelled into a universal brotherhood, under the sway of one Heavenly Father."

On March 26 Ex-President Taft delivered the last of his series of lectures under the auspices of the New York Peace Society. The subject Mr. Taft discussed was "The Federative Trend in International Affairs." A reception followed the lecture.

The Minnesota Peace Society has written to all of the Minnesota representatives in Congress enclosing a copy of the general program of work outlined by the society for the year 1914. The letter requests that the Congressmen express their sentiments in regard to the work outlined, and state if they are willing to do what they can toward the attainment of the objects enumerated. Practically all of the representatives have replied expressing themselves in favor of universal peace. The executive committee of the Minnesota Peace Society instructed President Northrop to send the following telegram to the President of the United States relative to the Panama Canal tolls:

"The Minnesota Peace Society sends hearty congratulations to you on your noble support of our country's honor in your last address to Congress."

Dr. Cyrus Northrop, president of the Minnesota Peace Society, gave a strong peace address on February 22 before the students of the State University. Among other things, Dr. Northrop said that "what is wanted

is to have the governments of the world hear the voice of the people and understand that they are in favor of arbitration and peace. One nation cannot inaugurate alone the movement." Speaking of the Mexican situation, Dr. Northrop said that for its solution

"We must trust the wisdom and patience of President Wilson, the sagacity and sublime silence of John Lind, and the mercy of an all-wise Providence. . . . We all hope most devoutly that war may be avoided, not only because war would mean the destruction of so many men and the waste of so many millions of dollars, but because it would be a most unpleasant interruption of the great world movement for peace, as indicated by the many treaties formulated by our Government, and, to a large degree, ratified by the Senate in the last few years."

The Universal Peace Association of Argentina has made a most appropriate and significant gift to the Palace of Peace at The Hague. It is a bronze replica of the statue of the Christ of the Andes, which marks the boundary between Chile and Argentina. Señora Oliveira de Costa, who was a leading factor in getting the statue set up on the crest of the Andes, was personally present at the time the gift was made to the Palace of Peace.

In its Quarterly Report for March, 1914, the American Association for International Conciliation states that at its annual meeting the following officers were re-elected: Chairman, Nicholas Murray Butler; vice-chairman, Richard Bartholdt; treasurer, Robert A. Franks; secretary, Frederick P. Keppel. In addition to co-operating in the series of addresses being given by Norman Angell and Dr. Sidney L. Gulick, the association announced that on March 15 a lecture tour was begun under its auspices by Dr. Hamilton W. Mabie, who will speak on "Our Neighbors, the Japanese," before business, educational, and other organizations in such cities as Baltimore, New Orleans, Detroit, Omaha, and Kansas City. The following documents have been published and distributed:

*A Few Lessons Taught by the Balkan War*, by A. H. Fried.  
*The South American Point of View*, by Charles H. Sherrill.  
*Wanted—A Final Solution of the Japanese Problem*, by Hamilton Holt.

*The Carnegie Endowment for International Peace*, by Nicholas M. Butler.

*Open Letters by Norman Angell to the American Student and to the American Business Man*.

### Brief Peace Notes.

. . . The honorary secretaries of the International Law Association, G. G. Phillimore and T. Baty, have announced that the 29th Conference of the Association will be held at The Hague, beginning on September 7, on the invitation of the Royal Netherlands government. If the Palace of Peace is not being used by the Permanent Court of Arbitration, it will be placed at the disposal of the Conference. The Netherlands Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr. J. Loudon, has accepted the honorary presidency of the Conference, while Dr. D. J. Jitta, Councillor of State, will be the president. Among the topics to be considered are:

*International Arbitration and Disarmament*, with special regard to the proposals of mediation by Hon. Wm. J. Bryan, and for a College of Mediators by Mr. Efrémoff, of the Russian Douma.

*Exemption of Private Property from Maritime Capture.*  
*Influence of War on Private Property and Obligations.*  
*Question of Establishing Private International Law Courts.*

. . . On Lincoln's birthday an important meeting of the York Chamber of Commerce was held at York, Pa. Hon. Henry T. Rainey was the guest of the evening, and made an excellent argument for the peace of the world, predicting that the United States would soon be ready to submit to the Hague Tribunal all questions, even those of national honor and interests. A message was read from A. B. Farquhar, president of the York Chamber of Commerce, who was absent at the time. Mr. Farquhar is senior member of the firm of A. B. Farquhar & Co., manufacturers of farm implements and machinery, and is an earnest and interested peace worker. He considers peace "the most important question in all the world."

. . . A new quarterly magazine has just been started by the Hindusthan Association of America, known as "The Hindusthanee Student." The purpose of the association is the furtherance of the educational interests of the Hindusthanee students, and its aim is to extend the scope of its work to other people of Hindusthan, 90 per cent of whom, it is stated, are still illiterate. In December last the Second Annual Convention of the Association was held. Its officers and councillors are all Hindusthanee students, and among the honorary members are Rabindranath Tagore, President G. Stanley Hall, President W. H. P. Faunce, David Starr Jordan, Jenkin Lloyd Jones, and other prominent Americans. The first number of the magazine is attractive and interesting. A fine picture of the poet, Rabindranath Tagore, forms the frontispiece, and there are articles on educational and other subjects. The price of the magazine is \$1.00 a year, and the headquarters are P. O. Box 234, Chicago, Ill.

. . . If one were to enter the Restaurant Ronceray, in Paris, at noon on the 18th day of any month, he would find gathered at luncheon there a group of pacifists discussing the problems in which they are most interested. The January luncheon was of more than usual significance, as the members of the Committee on Revision of the Rules of the Peace Congresses were present, and the occasion was made an ovation to Senator La Fontaine, the Nobel peace laureate for 1914. Among the guests were Dr. Richet, Mr. A. H. Fried, Mr. Lucien Le Foyer, Dr. Gobat, and Mr. Emile Arnaud. These "eighteenth of the month" luncheons have become a regular institution, and are looked forward to with much anticipation.

. . . The death on January 28 of M. Léon Méchelin is a great loss to the ranks of the peace workers. He was known as the "grand old man" of Finland and her "foremost citizen." He was a brilliant jurist and professor, and had held successively the posts of Minister of Finance, Commerce, and Labor. When the Russification of Finland occurred he was exiled from his country in 1903, but was recalled two years later and made President of the Council of Ministers. In reform movements he was always a leader. At the time of his death he was engaged in drafting the Code of Public International Law.